

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

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MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1885.

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THE STATUE OF LIBERTY

BARTHOLOMEW COMING TO PERFECT PLANS FOR ITS ERECTION.

The Great French Sculptor to arrive in America about November 6—Progress of Work on the Pedestal—To be completed by January First.



M. BARTHOLOMEW

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The announcement that the services of Gen. Charles F. Stone would be required by the American committee as engineer of the pedestal was somewhat misleading. The facts in the case seem to be that in a conversation recently between Gen. Stone and the committee the question was discussed as to the probable time yet required for the completion of the pedestal. The general thought the work could be done by December 1. The understanding that his services would not be necessary after the completion of the pedestal, as the erection of the statue would be under the direction of a French engineer and the government is to have charge of Bedloe's Island after the statue is on the pedestal. Gen. Stone, then, goes out by limitation and not through any dissatisfaction at the service he has rendered. His capability as a careful and scientific engineer has always been held in high esteem by the committee. After the 1st of January the rooms of the American committee in the Bryant building, where Gen. Stone has had his headquarters and where the meetings of the committee have been held, will be surrendered, and the office will be taken over by the French engineer, M. Bartholdi, who is now in the city. Butler being the secretary of the committee.

Gen. Stone is now laying the twenty-ninth course of stone on the pedestal, and is laying at the rate of five courses every two weeks. This rate can be maintained no matter how bad the weather. There are forty-six courses in the entire pedestal, so approximately there are sixteen yet to be laid. Unless there is some unforeseen accident there will be no further delay. There are seventy stone cutters at work at the quarries in Connecticut, and a number of courses are ready to be shipped down. The money on hand is probably enough to complete the pedestal proper, but arrangements will yet have to be made for the raising of funds to pay for the steel fastenings, for the erection of the statue and for the clearing up of the island.

In this connection it is pleasing to refer to the approaching visit of M. Bartholdi. Word was received by Mr. Richard Butler, to or three days since, that he would embark on the American on or about the 24th inst. That will be next Saturday. It generally requires about twelve days for the French steamer to come over, hence we may expect him to arrive about the 6th of November. He is coming over for two purposes—first, to give his personal attention to the erection of his colossal statue on the pedestal that shall soon be ready for it, and, second, to meet the congressional committee in charge of the Lafayette statue that the government is to erect at Washington. Last winter congress appropriated \$50,000 for the erection of a bronze statue of Lafayette in Washington, and a committee—of which Senator Sherman and the secretary of war are members—was appointed to engage the artist and superintend the work. The committee once entered into correspondence with M. Bartholdi. He was recognized at once as the man who should model the statue of the great French patriot, of whose life and noble deeds he had made a special study, and from whom he had gathered inspiration for the splendid Statue of Liberty. Enlightening the World. M. Bartholdi recently completed his model, and it has probably by this time been shipped to New York, where he will have it erected, so that it can be seen by the congressional committee. There can hardly be a doubt that the model will be another striking evidence of the great sculptor's genius, and the appearance of it here is awaited with pleasurable anticipation by his friends.

"The work of putting up the Statue of Liberty, after the pedestal shall have been finished, will be a very delicate and important one, and while here M. Bartholdi will carefully consider this problem in connection with the expert who will be sent over from France to act as superintendent. It will not be necessary for M. Bartholdi to remain until the statue is erected; he will only see that all the plans are laid out and perfected. He will probably be here only a few weeks, while it will take several months to erect the statue. It is expected to be in place and ready for dedication by July 4, 1886, but no definite time has been fixed that interesting ceremony. Much attention will be no doubt be shown M. Bartholdi while he is in America. He will probably be the guest of Mr. Richard Butler, secretary of the American committee, and will make his headquarters in the office of that gentleman, 33 Mercer street.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 22.—A speech from Akron states that a woman answering the description of Mrs. Quayle, the lady who has been so mysteriously absent for a week, had stayed at the residence of a Mr. Parmelee. A lady answering Mrs. Quayle's description was also reported as being at Massillon, but it is hoped that this last discovery may be more fruitful than previous ones.

A TOPICAL SONG.

Mr. Mares Sang It and Got His Head Battered With a Cane.

LEBANON, Pa., Oct. 22.—During the singing of the "Chimes of Normandy" in Fader's opera house by the Hammerly Opera company, who are here for a week, one of the performers named Mares sang a topical song during which he made reference to a number of local affairs, and introduced the name of Col. Frank Seltzer a leading attorney. When his name was mentioned the gallery gods and others yelled, and Col. Seltzer, feeling deeply mortified, withdrew. After the performance Col. Seltzer called at the City hotel and demanded an apology from the manager. The offending actor was summoned by Manager Hammerly who said that the use of the lawyer's name was against his positive orders.

Mares appeared, and Col. Seltzer began to belabor him with his cane, and inflicted several wounds on his head. Friends stopped the assault and the two men were separated. Col. Seltzer said he would not have cared so much if his name had been used in some way, but it was a reprehensible custom at best, especially when done without authority. The actor appeared before Squire Kreider and made complaint against the lawyer, who furnished bail. It is not believed the case will be prosecuted.

THE WHITE CROSS ARMY.

Work of Christian Associations in Suppressing Vice in Large Cities.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—In addressing the White Cross Army of the Young Men's Christian association Rev. Mr. Clappett, of St. Bartholomew's church, spoke of what had been done for many years in Dublin and Glasgow, where 6,500 men have enrolled their names for the cause, and in Liverpool and throughout Great Britain.

There were places in this city he said, as in all the large cities, where vice was fashionable and into which men walked who had pews in the churches. The way to crush the evil he said, was for men to band together and make the vice as prominent as drunkenness. It was decided to give the widest circulation to documents explaining what is needed in the hope of helping outside organization.

A GARDEN CITY SCRAP.

Prominent Citizens Open a Fusillade Upon Each Other—Results.

GARDEN CITY, Kas., Oct. 22.—Great excitement was caused here by a shooting affray which occurred in front of the United States land office between Col. B. L. Scott, a prominent ranchman and H. Myton, register of the office. The dispute arose concerning the reported appointment of a successor to Myton, who has been claiming he stood in with the present administration and would not be removed.

Words led to blows, when both parties drew weapons and commenced a lively fusillade. Large crowds witnessed the affair and it is a miracle that no innocent persons were killed. Scott's wounds are trifling, but several bullets lodged in Myton's breast, and fears are entertained that he may not recover. No arrests have been made.

COAL MINE HORROR.

Fifteen Persons Killed in a Gas Explosion Great Excitement.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 22.—An explosion occurred in No. 2 shaft of the Delaware & Hudson company's mine near Plymouth. One miner, Dennis Titus, was killed outright and fifteen others were so badly burned that many of them will die. The damage to the mine has not yet been ascertained, but it is supposed to be serious.

LATER.—A dispatch just received from Plymouth, Pa., states that fourteen out of the fifteen persons burned in the gas explosion at the Delaware and Hudson company's coal works have died from their injuries. The greatest excitement prevails over the accident. Most of the unfortunates leave large families.

Delta Kappa Epsilon.

MERIDEN, Conn., Oct. 22.—The annual convention of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity was begun here, under the auspices of the chapter at Wesleyan university, Middletown. One hundred and twenty-five delegates representing nearly all the colleges in the country, at which the fraternity is represented by a Chapter were present. The business meeting has begun and will continue for a day or two. A concert will be given by the Litzman Concert company and several Glee clubs, to which many prominent people have been invited. The exercises will be held at Middletown.

Arrivals in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Oct. 22.—The chief smallpox placard of the board of health was arrested on a charge of assault upon women. He had been passing himself off as the medical officer of health and has been visiting houses and insisting upon examining women to see if they were vaccinated. A cabman named Louis Mahar was arrested on a charge of forging the signature of a medical man to a clean bill of health for his household, and so enable him to procure one of the safety badges issued by the Hackmen's union.

Faith Cures.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—About one hundred and twenty-five men and women whose religious feeling has carried them to a belief in divine cure, answered the call for a Christian convention, which assembled in Institute hall to commune upon the power of the Holy Spirit to arrest disease. Rev. Dr. C. W. Clift, of this city, was made chairman, and opened the proceedings with prayer. Currie F. Judd, of Buffalo, N. Y., made an address. Mrs. Baxter, of the Faith home in London, was present, and desired to reassure her audience of the power of the Divine Ruler to eradicate disease through faith.

Evarts at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Oct. 22.—Senator William M. Evarts addressed the first Republican mass-meeting of the campaign in Buffalo. Four thousand people met at the skating rink, whither Mr. Evarts was escorted by the Republican league. The Hon. James D. Warren presided. Mr. Evarts spoke in an agricultural vein until near the end of his two hours' talk, when an allusion to "the candidate who was with Tweed" moved the floodgates of his humor.

THE THRONE OF FRANCE

PREDICTIONS OF A FRIEND OF THE COMTE DE PARIS.

The Democracy Answering the Policy of the Republic—Moderate Bonapartists. Prince Napoleon—France's Joy—A National Party—Foreign Notes.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—A gentleman of high rank, whose intimate relations with the Comte de Paris are well known, has expressed himself fully and unreservedly with regard to the political position taken by the head of the Orleans family. The informant assures that he can guarantee that his remarks faithfully reflect the views and policy of the Comte de Paris, and as they are, therefore, of very great interest at the present moment. However, premise that the predictions as to the probable turn of events are made, of course, with a decided ex-parte bias and by no means show the general current of opinion here.

It seems evident that, although the Comte de Paris confidently looks forward to the time when he shall be called upon to mount the throne of France, yet his present policy is to play a waiting game and to recommend his friends to confine themselves to forming a party of helpful opposition as a check to the extravagant measures of the Radicals. Such a prudent and practical policy he appears to suppose will strengthen the hold of the Conservatives on the country, and will cause, within four years, the return at the next elections of 400 Conservative members instead of the present 200 or 220. The re-establishment of the monarchy would then be an easy matter. If the chamber adopts M. Clemenceau's policy, which is to encourage the country to hurry along into ultra radical measures of every kind, it will be playing, unconsciously or not, the game of the monarchists.

The Opportunist party, although more moderate than the Radicals, appears, unfortunately, only too much inclined to bid for the support of the latter. M. Jules Ferry, in his Lyons speech, defined himself as a "Government Radical," and invited the Radicals to join him as his "vanguard." M. Paul Bert, another distinguished Opportunist leader, also said in an article in the *Republique Francaise*, which has gone the rounds of the press, that all the Opportunists required to regain their lost ground was to "donner un coup de barre a gauche." The sarcastic rejoinder of the moderate Republican Journal des Debats exactly paints the situation. M. Paul Bert forgets, it said, that to put the tiller to the left is just the way to make the ship of state turn to the right.

The following is a literal translation of informant's remarks: "France offered on October 4 a grand spectacle. The true French democracy answered as it ought, the policy of the republic. The French nation declared that it no longer desired the sanguinary and costly policy of colonial adventures, religious persecution and financial deficit. The Conservatives, it is true, owe their success above all to their union and discipline, but who directed, advised and even ordered this conduct? It was the chief of the house of Bourbon, Monsieur le Comte de Paris. Unmoved by articles in the press or by the advice of devoted, but injudicious friends, who counselled him to publish a manifesto, the prince, with rare sagacity, felt that the union of all the Conservatives alone rendered success possible.

"The manifesto would have secured his exile with no profit to the royalist cause. The Orleansist group would have exposed itself to a criticism that the legitimist group would not have hesitated to make. The moderate Bonapartist group is too numerous in France to be left unconsidered. It would have been dissatisfied to see the right king proclaimed so soon. These Bonapartists are the former Orleansists of 1847, who rallied to Napoleon III. when he represented to them the cause of order, but they will be the firmest supports of the throne of Philip the Seventh as soon as he commences his reign. It would have been highly unwise to have offended this party at the present time. The Comte de Paris felt that the union of all the Conservative forces was indispensable to prevent universal suffrage from being duped by the low classed Republican politicians.

Prince Napoleon was simple enough to believe that a letter signed "Napoleon" would sow division among the Conservatives. Universal suffrage gave its answer to Prince Napoleon, and his adherents can henceforth consider a quantity not to be counted. Prince Bismarck's epigram of 1871 upon Napoleon remains true to-day: "He has buried his uncle." It would be a mistake to think that the policy pursued by the Comte de Paris has inordinately increased the group of Bonapartists in the chamber. It is not possible to give exact figures until after the result of the second ballot is definitely known, but it is safe to say that out of the 200 conservatives—to use round numbers—out fifty-five are Bonapartists.

The joy felt at the Conservative success is extreme all over France. France has found herself again. She has found men worthy to represent her and to prepare for the day when, having abandoned all delusions about the republic, she will acclaim as her savior the grandson of Louis Philippe. The moral to be drawn from the situation is that it was both wise and patriotic to bring about the union of Conservatives and to win a victory in a legal manner.

The chief of the house of Bourbon, far from allowing himself to be influenced by the success of his friends to give up his wise and prudent policy, will endeavor to moderate their zeal and make them understand that the two hundred or two hundred and twenty Conservative deputies should make it their mission to serve their country and to open their ranks to all without a thought of the past, in order to form in this way a national party devoted to order, peace and economy.

If the prince is listened to, as he doubtless will be; if this imposing Conservative minority remains in the chambers on conservative instead of dynastic grounds; if it puts an end to distant expeditions; if it arrests the growing deficit; if it avoids systematic obstructions, vain recriminations and a parliamentary crisis; if, in a word, it proves itself an opposition of practised men attending honestly and well to the task of

repairing the affairs of the country—in that case before four years are passed this opposition will return to the chamber no longer the 200 but 400 strong.

It will then be clear that the Comte de Paris caused his country to be saved by his friends before thinking of re-establishing the monarchy. A grand royalist movement will break forth, and the monarchy, built on such a foundation and carried by a great, honest and restoring stream, will be as national as it will be durable.

Bound to Hang Riel.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The postponed hearing on the appeal of Louis Riel, the leader of the late insurrection of the Half-Breeds in the Northwest territory, from the death sentence recently passed upon him was heard before the privy council. Riel was represented by Mr. Francis Jeune, the lawyer engaged by his friends to defend him here. There was a very small attendance in the council chamber. Mr. Jeune confined his remarks to a mere statement of the case of Riel. At the conclusion of his remarks the council held a short consultation, and announced that they thought it necessary to hear the other side. They also announced that a decision in the case would not be made for a day or so. The belief is freely expressed that the decision of the council will be in favor of sustaining the sentence already passed upon him.

FIVE MURDERERS CAPTURED.

A Brutal Killing Committed by Young Arisocrats—A Test Case.

PIEDRAS NEGRAS, Mex., Oct. 22.—Five of the six young Mexican residents of this city, who brutally murdered Antaleto Criolles, their companion, in Eagle Pass, were arrested here by Mexican authorities, at the solicitation of the American consul. It is learned that the American authorities will make a requisition for their delivery at Eagle Pass, notwithstanding the provisions of the treaty of 1867, which stipulates that Mexico should not be compelled to surrender her own citizens for trial in the United States. Failing to obtain their delivery, the American consul will insist upon a vigorous trial in Mexico.

The first conviction of its kind ever known along this border has occurred. About three months ago Indolario Gonzales killed another Mexican named Manuel Gunday at Thompson's ranch, on the American side. Gonzales was apprehended and tried before a Mexican tribunal and sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment at hard labor. In Mexico such a sentence is equal to death, as prisoners are so badly treated and cared for that they rarely live fifteen years.

Nothing so evidences the cordial feeling existing between the border residents of the sister republics as the arrest of these five aristocratic young murderers and the conviction of Gonzales for a crime committed in Texas. One year ago the Rio Grande border was inflamed and outbreaks were imminent, but under the Diaz government a spirit of harmony and common fellowship gradually settling down on both people.

PROSPECTS OF PROSPERITY.

Strikers Coming to Terms with Mill Owners—A Grand Change.

MARINETTE, Wis., Oct. 22.—As a result of preliminary negotiations entered into, there is reason to expect a settlement of the difficulties between the mill owners and employees before many days. Hundreds of mill operatives are practically seceding from the union and going to the Knights of Labor. Robert Scamling, of Milwaukee, is here, and has established seven assemblies—four in Marinette and three in Menominee.

There have been initiated about two hundred making a total membership of 490. It is intended that this organization shall in time succeed the Menominee River Laborers' union. A petition addressed to the executive committee of the mill owners of Marinette and Menominee was drawn up and agreed to. The men pledged themselves to resume work on the same basis or condition, same hours, and same wages as existed prior to October 14. The mill officials say if sufficient signatures can be secured to the agreement they will start up.

LET THE CAT OUT.

One Thousand Dollars for a Cab Ride.

The Mistake and How Discovered. HAMILTON, Ont., Oct. 22.—Three years ago a young Californian, calling himself Hunt, spent a good deal of money here. O. leaving Hamilton for New York he telegraphed that he had lost a \$1,000 bill on the way to the railway station. A reward was offered, but no more was heard of the money until a cab driver, named Sheridan, was arrested for assaulting his father-in-law, another cab driver, named Arthur Cline.

In revenge for his arrest Sheridan confessed that the lost bill had been changed by him in New York under instructions from Cline. The latter drove Hunt to the station on the day of departure, and was paid \$1,000 for the ride, Hunt mistaking the bill for a \$1 note. He gave Hunt change for a \$1 bill and kept the big one. Cline has been arrested.

Grand Army Boys.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 22.—Seward post, No. 57, G. A. R., arrived in Richmond as the guests of R. E. Lee, com't No. 1, Confederate veterans. The post numbered about seventy men and were accompanied by twelve Aulm ladies and twenty-five visitors. They were met at the depot and escorted to the capital square by R. E. Lee camp, Richmond Light Infantry Blues and Phil Kearney post, Grand Army of the Republic. W. C. Carrington, mayor of the city and W. E. Cameron, governor of the state, made speeches of welcome which were responded to by Commander Thomas J. Bill, of Seward post, and Mr. Williams, of Syracuse, N. Y. The veterans will banquet and afterward visit the Confederate soldiers' homes.

2,000,000 Bushels of Wheat.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 22.—For some time rumors have been in circulation regarding the formation of a heavy syndicate in St. Paul, the intention being to purchase 2,000,000 bushels of wheat to be stored and held for a rise. Frank Sterritt was mentioned as manager and a prominent bank as furnishing the money for the deal. The Merchants' National bank admitted loaning money to a wheat syndicate but beyond this will disclose nothing.